



COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURY.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR

1933,

BY

G. GRANVILLE BUCKLEY,

M.D., D.P.H..

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH, CHIEF TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER,
MEDICAL OFFICER TO THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE.



BURY:

PRINTED AT THE "TIMES" OFFICE, CROSS STREET.

1934.

HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1933.

Chairman - Councillor STEEN.

Deputy-Chairman - Councillor HARTLEY.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR
(Councillor W. JUDGE),

Alderman BATTERSBY,

„ BRADLEY,

„ LEES,

„ SMITH,

„ TURNER,

„ WILKINSON,

Councillor ASHWORTH,

„ BRADDOCK,

„ CRAGG,

„ CRAWSHAW,

Councillor (Miss) FLETCHER,

„ HEATON,

„ HILL,

„ HOYLE,

„ PARTINGTON,

„ PICKLES,

„ WHITEHEAD, J.,

„ WHITEHEAD,
O. L. W.

„ WILCOCK.

*Meetings—The Monday in each month immediately preceding the
16th day before the Council, at 10-0 a.m.*

County Borough of Burn.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY.

*Medical Officer of Health, Chief Tuberculosis Officer, and
School Medical Officer :*

G. GRANVILLE BUCKLEY, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

*Assistant Medical Officer of Health, Assistant Tuberculosis
Officer and Assistant School Medical Officer, January to
July :*

REGINALD CAUTLEY HOLDERNESS, M.B., D.P.H.

August to December :

JOHN SHAW DRUMMOND, M.B., D.P.H. (*also Assistant
Venereal Diseases Officer*).

*Inspector of Moorside, East, Unsworth and part of Redvales
Wards, Inspector under Shop Hours' Acts, Inspector under
Explosives Act and Petroleum Acts, and Inspector under the
Diseases of Animals Acts :* JOHN HAWORTH, Cert. R.S.I.,
Certified Sanitary Engineer, Certified Inspector of Meat and
other Food.

District Inspector for Church, Elton, and part of Redvales Wards :
SAMUEL KAY, Cert. R.S.I.—Died 12th November, 1933.

Temporary Sanitary Inspector, November-December :

J. SYDNEY HAWORTH, Cert. R.S.I.

*Smoke Inspector, Inspector of Infectious Diseases, Common
Lodging Houses :—*HENRY MITCHELL, Cert. R.S.I.

*Abattoirs Superintendent, Inspector of Meat, and of Dairies,
Cowsheds, and Milkshops; Inspector of Offensive Trades,
and Inspector under the Diseases of Animals Acts :—*HARRY
WALTON, Cert. R.S.I., Certified Inspector of Meat and other
Food.

*Health Visitors, Inspectors of Workshops (where Females are employed), Inspectors under Shop Hours' Acts, Inspectors of Midwives, &c. :—*Nurses S. PENNINGTON, Certified Midwife, B. GREENHALGH, Certified Midwife, E. WEBSTER, S.R.N., Certified Midwife, Cert. R.S.I., and AGNES HOLLINGWORTH, S.R.N., Certified Midwife.

Chief Clerk : L. KAY. Assistant Clerks : C. PROPHET & J. CLARK.

PART-TIME OFFICERS.

Venereal Diseases Medical Officer : J. HOLKER, D.Sc., M.D.

*District Medical Officers under the Poor Law Acts and Public Vaccinators :—*H. SMITH, M.B., D.P.H., and W. GREENLAW, M.B., Ch.B.

*Inspector under Food and Drugs Acts :
H. C. CASS (Markets Inspector).*

*Borough Analyst :—*THOMAS J. HUTCHINSON, F.I.C.,—Died 4th November, 1933.

*Veterinary Inspector under Diseases of Animals Acts :
W. PACKMAN, M.R.C.V.S.*

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

TITHEBARN STREET,

BURY.

April 30th, 1934.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

LADY AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my 23rd and last Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Circumstances of the Borough.

I have to report that the general death rate shows an increase of 0.53 per 1,000 of the population as compared with that of the previous year. The birth rate shows a decrease of 0.11 per 1,000 compared with the rate for 1932.

There has been, unfortunately, an increase in the maternal mortality rate, namely, 6.32 per 1,000 births compared with 2.5 and 5.6 for the years 1932 and 1931 respectively.

The death rate from Cancer also shows an increase over that of the previous year. During 1933 no fewer than 13.6 per cent. of the total deaths were caused by the various forms of malignant disease.

I am pleased to be able to report that the infant mortality rate is by far the lowest yet recorded for the Borough. The infant mortality rate for 1933 was 53 per 1,000 births compared with the previous lowest of 69 per 1,000 births in 1930. The rate for 1932 was 82 per 1,000 births.

I regret to report that Inspector Kay, who had been in the service of this Department for 39 years, died in November last. I also regret to record the death of the Borough Analyst, Mr. Thomas J. Hutchinson, who had held the post for over 30 years.

I take this opportunity of expressing my thanks to all those who have assisted me in the compilation of this report, to the staff of the Public Health Department, and to the Members of the Health Committee for their sympathy and co-operation.

I am, Lady and Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

G. GRANVILLE BUCKLEY,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS OF THE AREA, 1933.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area in Acres	7,242
Resident Population (Registrar-General's estimate) 1933...	59,800
,, ,, for calculation of birth and death rates	59,200
Number of Inhabited Houses, end of 1933	17,604
Rateable Value	£341,739
Sum represented by a penny rate	£1,340

In the following summary, extracts from the vital statistics of the year are given:—

	Total.	Male.	Female.	Birth rate per 1000 of the population.
Live Births { Legitimate... ..	713	354	359	12.63
{ Illegitimate	35	19	16	

	Total.	Male	Female	Rate per 1000 total (live and still) births.
Still Births	43	24	19	54

				Death rate per 1000 of the population.
Deaths	829	397	432	14.00

Percentage of total deaths occurring in public institutions, 32.9

Deaths from Puerperal causes:—

	Deaths.	Rate per 1000 total births.
Puerperal Sepsis	0	—
Other Puerperal causes	5	6.32
	—	—
Total	5	6.32

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:—

All infants per 1,000 live births	53
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births... ..	49
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births. .	143
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	1
,, from Whooping Cough (all ages)	1
,, from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	3
,, from all forms of Tuberculosis	39

VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.—The Registrar-General's estimate of the population at the middle of 1933 is 59,800. The increase in population above the 1932 estimate of 57,160 is mainly caused by the inclusion in the Borough, under the Bury Corporation Act, 1932, on and after April 1st, 1933, of a part of the Unsworth district. Further boundary changes under the Lancashire (Southern Areas) Review Order, 1933, took place on October 1st, 1933, but as the numbers of births and deaths given relate to the portion of the year prior to this latter change the Registrar-General has adjusted the figures accordingly for the calculation of birth and death rates for the year 1933 to 59,200. This figure has been used for the calculation of the various rates in this report.

The population at the 1931 Census was returned as 56,182 (males 26,150, females 30,032).

Births.—The number of births during the year was 748, returning a birth rate of 12.63 per 1,000 of the population. With the exception of the birth rate of 12.00 per 1,000 in 1931, the 1933 rate is the lowest yet recorded. The illegitimate births numbered 35, being 4.7 per cent. of the total births.

The birth rate for England and Wales for 1933 was 14.4 per 1,000.

Deaths.—During the year 1,031 deaths have been registered in the Borough. Of these deaths 248 were of persons not usually resident in the Borough. By excluding these deaths of non-residents, the number of deaths is reduced to 783, to which must be added 46 deaths of Bury residents which have occurred in other districts. The number of Bury deaths is thus brought to 829, with a death rate of 14.00 per 1,000 of the population. The rate for all England and Wales was 12.3 per 1,000.

Infant Mortality.—The Infant Mortality Rate for the year was 53 per 1,000 births. This is 32 per 1,000 lower than the rate for the preceding year, and is the lowest rate yet recorded, being 16 per 1,000 lower than the previous record low rate of 69 per 1,000

births in 1930. On reference to the table on page 12 it will be seen that 11 deaths (or 27.5 per cent.) occurred during the first week after birth.

The corresponding rate for all England and Wales was 64 per 1,000 births, and for the great towns of England and Wales 67 per 1,000 births.

The following table shows the number of deaths of infants below one year of age and the rate per 1,000 births in Bury during the past twenty-four years :—

Year.	Number of deaths below one year of age.	Rate per 1,000 births.
1910	154	124
1911	200	168
1912	138	112
1913	168	141
1914	146	125
1915	118	115
1916	120	133
1917	73	93
1918	80	110
1919	68	92
Average for 10 years.	--	121
1920	102	91
1921	93	85
1922	78	82
1923	88	101
1924	63	71
1925	63	80
1926	62	76
1927	62	79
1928	67	90
1929	61	79
Average for 10 years.	—	83
1930	51	69
1931	48	71
1932	62	85
1933	40	53

Infantile Mortality in Various Wards.

	Infant Deaths.	Births.	Deaths per 1000 Births.
Moorside Ward	4	162	25
East Ward... ..	10	136	73
Church Ward	6	63	95
Redvales Ward	8	159	50
Elton Ward	12	208	58
Unsworth Ward (9 months) ...	—	20	—
<hr/>			
Whole Borough... ..	40	748	53
<hr/>			

The table on page 12 shows the causes of death in the various age groups up to one year.

Uncertified Deaths.—Fifty-one deaths were the subject of a coroner's enquiry, and 11 deaths were registered without being certified by a doctor or the coroner.

Causes of Death.—The causes of death classified according to age are shown in the table on page 11.

Heart Disease was the chief cause of death, there being 169 deaths, or 20.4 per cent. of the total deaths classified under this heading. Deaths from other circulatory diseases numbered 89—10.7 per cent. of the total. There were 30 deaths from violence as compared with 25 in the previous year. Diseases of the respiratory system (excluding Phthisis) accounted for 140 deaths, which is 16.9 per cent. of the total, an increase of 2.5 per cent. on the corresponding figure for 1932. Tuberculosis (pulmonary and non-pulmonary) was responsible for 39 deaths—4.7 per cent. of the total as compared with 4.6 per cent. last year. The deaths from infectious diseases (including Influenza) numbered 53, or 6.4 per cent. of the total deaths.

Cancer.—One hundred and thirteen deaths (13.6 per cent. of the total deaths) were registered as due to some form of malignant disease. The mortality rate per 1,000 of the population was 1.91,

as compared with a rate of 1.63 in 1932. The number of deaths from Cancer and mortality rates for the past ten years are as follows :—

Year.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1000.
1924	98	1.72
1925	91	1.60
1926	68	1.20
1927	77	1.35
1928	85	1.49
1929	97	1.71
1930	82	1.44
1931	89	1.58
1932	93	1.63
1933	113	1.91

Average rate per 1,000 of the population for the 10 years, 1.56.

The following table gives details of the deaths from Cancer during the year :—

Cancer Deaths, 1933.

SITE OF DISEASE.	AGE GROUPS.												TOTALS.	
	25—35		35—45		45—55		55—65		65—75		Over 75			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Buccal Cavity	1	1	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	6	1
Pharynx, Oesopha- gus, Stomach and Liver	2	5	5	10	3	10	7	..	6	25	23
Peritoneum, Intes- tines and Rectum	1	4	..	2	4	3	2	9	7
Female Genital Organs	4	..	5	..	2	..	5	..	1	..	17
Breast.....	3	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	7
Other Organs	1	1	4	1	4	4	2	1	11	7
Totals	7	7	15	21	8	18	22	5	10	51	62

Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1933.

Causes of Death.	Nett Deaths at the subjoined Ages of Residents, whether occurring within or without the District.									Total Deaths whether of Residents or Non-residents in Institutions in the District.
	All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	
All Causes { Certified	818	40	7	8	19	32	74	250	388	488
Uncertified ..	11	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	4	..
Enteric Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Diphtheria	6	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	6
Influenza	42	..	..	..	..	1	7	19	15	8
Encephalitis Lethargica..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	4
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculosis of Respirat'ry System	30	..	..	..	1	10	8	10	1	10
Other Tuberculous Diseases	9	..	..	1	1	2	4	1	..	6
Syphilis	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1
General Paralysis of the Insane, Tabes Dorsalis..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
Cancer, Malignant Disease	113	..	..	..	..	..	6	52	55	71
Diabetes	11	..	..	..	..	1	1	5	4	4
Cerebral Hæmorrhage....	48	2	..	..	..	..	..	12	34	10
Heart Disease	169	1	..	1	1	6	12	55	93	106
Aneurysm	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Other circulatory Diseases	89	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	74	76
Bronchitis	61	..	1	..	..	1	2	19	38	6
Pneumonia (all forms) ..	70	14	5	1	2	1	8	20	19	33
Other Respir'tory Diseases	9	1	..	..	1	..	..	4	3	3
Peptic Ulcer	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	2	12
Diarrhœa, &c. (under 2 yrs)	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Appendicitis	3	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	7
Cirrhosis of Liver.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Other Diseases of Liver, etc	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1
Other Digestive Diseases..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	10
Acute & Chronic Nephritis	25	..	..	..	..	..	2	16	7	20
Puerperal Sepsis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Puerperal Causes....	5	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	7
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	17	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Senility	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..
Suicides	13	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	1	3
Other Deaths from Viol'nce	30	..	..	1	2	6	2	4	15	41
Other Defined Causes	34	..	1	..	6	2	6	9	10	26
Causes Ill-defined or Unknown .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	829	40	7	8	19	32	75	256	392	488

INFANT MORTALITY, 1933.

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under
One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 1 month	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
All Causes	Certified	11	5	2	1	19	8	8	1	4	40
	Uncertified .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Smallpox.....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever.....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Diphtheria .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculous Meningitis .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Abdominal Tuberculosis.....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningitis (not Tuberculous) .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Convulsions .....		..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Laryngitis .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia (all forms)		1	..	..	..	1	6	4	..	3	14
Diarrhoea and Enteritis .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	3
Gastritis .....		..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Syphilis .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rickets .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suffocation, overlying .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Injury at Birth .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Atelectasis		1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Congenital Malformations .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Premature Birth		7	1	1	..	9	..	..	..	..	9
Atrophy, Debility & Marasmus..		..	2	1	1	4	..	1	..	..	5
Other Causes		2	1	..	..	3	1	..	..	1	5
		11	5	2	1	19	8	8	1	4	40

Nett Births in the year { Legitimate.. 713
 { Illegitimate.. 35

Nett Deaths in the year { Legitimate Infants ..
 Illegitimate Infants ..

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1933 and Previous Years.

YEAR	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		Transfer-able Deaths of Non-residents registered in the District.	Transfer-able Deaths of Residents not registered in the District.	NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.				
		Nett.		Number	Rate			Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.		
		Number.	Rate					Number.	Rate per 1000 nett Births.	Number	Rate.	
1927	...	56770	779	13.68	1036	18.25	226	50	62	79	810	14.27
1928	...	56910	744	13.02	938	16.48	187	40	67	90	791	13.90
1929	...	56830	776	13.59	1117	19.65	245	60	61	79	932	16.40
1930	...	56830	735	12.87	952	16.75	245	55	51	69	762	13.41
1931	...	56260	679	12.00	948	16.85	170	38	48	71	816	14.50
1932	...	57160	728	12.74	984	17.49	260	46	62	85	770	13.47
1933	...	†59200	748	12.63	1031	17.42	248	46	40	53	829	14.00

Area of District in acres (land and inland water)

Total population at all ages56,182

Total families or separate occupiers15,402

Average number of persons per house..... 3.71

At Census of 1931.

† For calculation of rates.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Public Health Officers of the Authority.—See page 3.

Nursing in the Home.—Home Nursing is not provided directly by the Council, but is carried out by the Bury Branch of the Queen Victoria's Jubilee Institute for Nurses. An arrangement has been entered into whereby, at the request of the Medical Officer of Health, one of the Association's Nurses visits and treats cases of Puerperal Fever, Puerperal Pyrexia, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Measles and German Measles, Whooping Cough, Epidemic Diarrhœa, and Poliomyelitis. The charge to the Council for this visiting is as follows:—For cases of Puerperal Fever, Puerperal Pyrexia, and Ophthalmia Neonatorum, 1s. 6d. per visit; for cases of Whooping Cough, Epidemic Diarrhœa and Poliomyelitis, 6d. per visit; and for cases of Measles and German Measles £1 1s. per case.

Midwives.—The number of midwives practising in the area during 1933 was 34, of which 25 were resident in the Borough. Six were nurses at the Jericho Institution.

Poor Law Medical Out-Relief.—For this purpose the Borough is divided into two districts, Bury East and Bury West. No change of note has occurred since the transfer under the Local Government Act, 1929.

Laboratory Facilities.—Arrangements are in force for the examination of clinical material (sputum, throat swabs, &c.) by Dr. J. S. Pooley, Broadfield Clinical Laboratory, Rochdale. Details of the examinations will be found on page 42. Samples of

water are examined at the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester. Milk and foodstuffs are analysed by the Borough Analyst, Mr. T. R. Hodgson.

Legislation in Force.

The following local Acts, general acts adopted, and Byelaws relating to the public health are in force:—

LOCAL ACTS.

Bury Corporation Act, 1909.

Bury Corporation Act, 1927.

Bury Corporation Act, 1932.

ACTS ADOPTED.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890. (March 5th, 1891; came into operation May 1st, 1891.)

Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890. (August 2nd, 1900; came into operation October 1st, 1900.)

Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890—Part III. (June 3rd, 1909.)

Notification of Births Act, 1907. (March 5th, 1908.)

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907. Orders made, declaring certain Parts and Sections thereof to be in force in the Borough, by the Local Government Board on November 8th, 1909 (came into operation 1st January, 1910), and by the Secretary of State on October 13th, 1909.

Public Health Act, 1925. Certain sections thereof adopted on the 7th January, 1926, to come into operation on the 1st March, 1926.

Baths and Washhouses Acts, 1846 to 1899, adopted 4th February, 1926.

BYE-LAWS.

Date came into force.

Common Lodging-houses 7th July, 1881.

Houses Let-in-Lodgings... .. 24th September, 1898.

Abattoirs... .. 5th October, 1916.

Offensive Trades 6th February, 1929.

Hospitals.

The following is a list of hospitals used by inhabitants of Bury :—

Name and Situation.	Type.	No. of Available Beds.	Management.	Proportion of beds used by persons from Outside Bury Area.
(a) Within the Borough :				
Florence Nightingale Hospital, Bury.	Isolation ...	96	Bury & District Joint Hospital Board.	Approx. 40%.
Bury Infirmary, Bury.	General ...	150	Voluntary	Approx. 48%.
Jericho Institution, Bury.	General ...	790	Public Assist'n'e Committee of Lancashire County Council	Approx. 50%.
(b) Outside the Borough :				
Aitken Sanatorium, Holcombe, near Bury.	Tuberculosis Sanatorium.	50	Bury & District Joint Hospital Board.	60% by Lanc'shire County Council Cases.
Ainsworth Smallpox Hospital, Ainsworth, near Bolton.	Smallpox ...	28	do.	Cases admitted as required.

In addition to the above, patients from Bury are admitted to Manchester institutions, principally: Manchester Royal Infirmary (General Medical and Surgical), Manchester and Salford Skin Hospital (Skin Cases), and St. Mary's Hospital (Maternity).

Maternity and Nursing Homes.—Two Maternity Homes and one Joint Maternity Home and Nursing Home are registered in the Borough under the Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927. Exemption from registration, under Section 6 of the 1927 Act, has been granted in the case of one Voluntary Institution (Bury Infirmary).

Institutional Provision for Unmarried Mothers, Illegitimate Infants, and Homeless Children.—There is no institution in the Borough devoted exclusively to dealing with cases under this heading.

Institutional Provision for the Care of Mental Defectives.—No special accommodation is provided for these cases in the Area.

Ambulance Facilities.

(a) **FOR INFECTIOUS CASES.**—The Bury and District Joint Hospital Board own two motor ambulances, which are used for the removal of cases of infectious disease and persons suffering from Tuberculosis.

(b) **FOR NON-INFECTIOUS AND ACCIDENT CASES.**—The Corporation also own two motor ambulances which are used for the removal of accident cases and cases of serious illness requiring hospital treatment.

Local Government Act, 1929.—The Jericho Institution of the late Board of Guardians has not been transferred to the Public Health Committee. It is administered by the Public Assistance Committee of the Lancashire County Council. Accommodation is available for the sick inhabitants of the area, as before.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

The following is a list of clinics and treatment centres available for Bury patients :—

Name and Situation.	Times of Attendance.	By whom Provided.
Maternity and Child Welfare Centres :		
(a) Welfare Centre, The Wylde... ..	Monday and Thursday, 2-30 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.	Health Committee of Local Authority
(b) Wood Street School, Elton	Wednesday, 2-30 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.	" " "
Ante-Natal Clinic at Welfare Centre, The Wylde	Alternate Wednesdays, 2-30 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.	" " "
School Clinics :		
(a) Minor Ailments Clinic, The Wylde.....	Monday to Saturday, 9-0 a.m. to 10-0 a.m.	Education Committee of Local Authority
(b) Dental Clinic, The Wylde	Monday to Friday, 9-30 a.m. to 12 noon, 2-0 p.m. to 5-0 p.m (except during Dental Inspection in Schools). Saturday, 9-30 to 12-0 noon. Thursday, 2-30 p.m.	" " "
(c) Ophthalmic Clinic, The Wylde	Tuesday and Thursday, 10-0 a.m. to 11 a.m., Wednesday, 6-45 p.m. to 7-45 p.m. when necessary.	" " "
Tuberculosis Clinics :		
Tuberculosis Dispensary, The Wylde	Females : Tuesday, 6-30 to 8-30 p.m. Males : Friday, 6-30 to 8-30 p.m. Irrigation, Males only : Monday to Friday, 6-30 to 8-30 p.m., except Tuesday, 8-30 to 9-30 p.m.	Health Committee of Local Authority
Venereal Disease Clinic :		
The Wylde	Thursdays mornings.	" " "
Orthopaedic Clinic :		
School Clinic, Whitefield		Health and Education Committees of Local Authority by arrangement with the Lancashire County Council.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water.—The water supply of the Borough is controlled by the Bury and District Joint Water Board, and is supplied from nine reservoirs situated in various parts of the surrounding district. Of the 17,604 houses in the Borough, 17,117 are supplied by the Board.

The supply is generally satisfactory both in quality and quantity, but the latter has been affected by the drought which occurred during the year. It was not, however, found necessary to curtail the hours of supply.

Samples of water from house taps have been taken for examination, and the results are as follows:—

	Sample Number	
	1.	2.
Bacteriological:—		
Number of Colonies on Gelatine in 3 days at 20° c.	190	139
Bacillus Coli Communis.....	Not found in 100 c.c.	Found in 100 c.c. Not found in 10 c.c.
Chemical (in parts per 100,000)		
Colour.....	Yellow	Yellow Green
Turbidity	Trace	Nil
Smell	Indistinct	Indistinct
Oxygen absorbed at 27° in 4 hours.....	0·092	0·094
Free and Saline Ammonia	0·0004	0·0004
Albuminoid Ammonia	0·0118	0·0092
Nitrous Nitrogen (Nitrites)	Nil	Nil
Nitric Nitrogen (Nitrates).....	0·040	0·055
Chlorides as Chlorine	1·05	1·05
Hardness Total	4·0	3·6
„ Temporary	0·2	0·2
„ Permanent	3·8	3·3
REMARKS :—Sample 1. These results are entirely satisfactory.		
„ 2. These results are satisfactory.		

Drainage and Sewerage.—The drainage of the area is good, and there is no danger of flooding. The sewerage system is efficient, and has been extended where necessary to keep pace with housing estate developments.

The following information regarding sewage disposal is kindly supplied by Mr. J. Bolton, Sewage Works Manager:—

By far the greater portion of the sewage of the Borough is treated at the main works at Blackford Bridge, smaller works are situate at Walshaw, Unsworth, Foxley, Hollins and Kilner Croft. The latter four are works in the Unsworth area, which was recently added to the Borough, and it is the intention to re-sewer the district and convey the sewage to the Blackford Bridge works. The sewage is of a complex nature, consisting, in addition to the domestic sewage, of trade waste waters from tanneries, fellmongers, wool-scouring, hatters, breweries, wineries, and crude gas liquor. The total volume dealt with at the main works was 1,090,764,000 gallons, being an average of 2,988,394 gallons per day.

The works consist of detritus tanks, screens, sedimentation tanks, and storm-water tanks. Two separate systems follow the sedimentation tanks, i.e., four acres of percolating beds and two units of activated sludge process worked on the Simplex Surface Aeration principle. One unit has dealt with an average of 558,384 gallons per day, and the other has dealt with 930,640 gallons per day during the past year. The experiments on the nitrifying bed have been continued with success, and the bed is giving complete nitrification on a daily flow of 300 gallons of liquid per cubic yard of media.

The Tottington sewage is coupled up to the Bury sewers, and the whole of the Tottington sewage is dealt with at the Bury purification works.

The research work on the biological digestion of sewage sludge has been continued. A new digestion tank of 70,000 gallons capacity has been constructed during the year, and this tank is equipped with a gas-fire heater, the gas being obtained from the sludge. There is a complete circulating system, pumps, measuring tank and meters so that correct data can be obtained to guide the Committee in their policy for future treatment of sludge. The sludge problem is the most difficult problem that corporations have to deal with at sewage works.

The effluent is under the jurisdiction of the Mersey and Irwell Joint Committee, whose inspectors frequently visit the works. During the past year fourteen samples have been taken, eight of which have passed the standard and six have failed to pass the standard. This rather low proportion of satisfactory samples has been due to the strong nature of the sewage caused by the abnormally dry year.

Closet Accommodation.—The following table gives the number of closet conversions carried out in 1933 and preceding years. The table on page 22 shows the number of closets of each type at the end of 1933.

Table giving particulars of the Conversions carried out during the past Ten years.

	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Privy closets cleared away	—	5	27	40	16	3	16	4	2	—
Pail closets cleared away... ..	—	—	—	—	25	2	6	—	—	—
Privy closets converted to fresh-water closets	157	194	1477	1383	488	42	3	—	25	66
Pail closets converted to fresh-water closets	15	15	91	41	134	15	6	8	2	—
Additional fresh-water closets provided	51	44	89	47	59	63	66	36	36	72
Waste-water closets replaced by fresh-water closets	27	22	18	47	55	49	36	32	27	32
„ „ cleared away... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Trough „ replaced by fresh-water closets	—	—	2	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Total number of fresh-water closets fixed in connection with old property	250	275	1677	1518	736	173	111	76	90	170
Privy middens altered and converted to dry ashpits ...	59	48	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ „ „ ashbins ...	26	66	818	797	273	28	5	—	13	34
Dry ashpits „ „ ashbins ...	11	9	69	37	110	24	28	20	19	32
Number of ashbins provided (galvanised iron) fixed ...	15	0	18	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
„ „ „ „ „ portable	54	146	1780	1725	764	126	108	55	73	171
Number of cesspools cleared out	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—

Table showing the Type and Number of Conveniences in the Borough in 1933.

	Moorside.	East.	Redvales.	Church.	Elton.	Unsworth.	Totals.
Number of Dwelling-houses... ..	4172	3505	3578	1360	4352	637	17604
„ „ Factories	30	64	44	41	54	7	240
„ „ Workshops and Lock-up Shops	43	82	60	219	64	6	474
„ „ Public Institutions and Places...	30	25	27	34	14	2	132
„ „ Water Closets	3711	3174	3437	1685	3952	231	16190
„ „ Waste Water Closets	821	587	740	148	521	19	2836
„ „ Privy Closets... ..	96	29	47	5	154	282	613
„ „ Pail Closets	24	16	50	12	104	52	258
„ „ Tank Closets	—	—	2	—	2	—	4
„ „ Dry Ashpits	844	565	475	205	369	4	2462
„ „ Ashbins	2279	2130	2257	980	3445	227	11318

Schools.—All the school conveniences in the elementary schools in the Borough are on the water-carriage system, with the exception of Birtle, in which case there is no available sewer. Also with the exception of Birtle there is a constant supply of town's water in connection with every school.

Scavenging.—The scavenging of the Borough is carried out by the Cleansing Committee and is under the control of the Cleansing Superintendent.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

NOTICES, &c.

Number of Legal Notices served under P.H. Act, 1875 ...	6
„ Preliminary Notices served	35
„ Letters in lieu of Notices	424
„ Verbal Notices	152
„ Letters sent other than Notices	249

The following table (summary of visits of the Sanitary Inspectors) shows the number of visits paid in connection with defects or nuisances discovered in the course of sanitary inspection during the year 1933, while the ensuing table shows the number of Notices served during each of the years from 1928 to 1933. Of the 465 notices served during 1933, all except 6 were informal notices. Of the six legal notices, five were served on the owners of factories in respect of the issuing of black smoke from their chimneys. The remaining notice was served in respect of a case of overcrowding.

Summary of Visits of the Sanitary Inspectors.

Infectious and contagious diseases	316
Common lodging-houses	528
Houses-let-in-Lodgings	617
Factories and Workshops	136
Workplaces and Shops	97
Public Buildings	12
Caravans	94

Re Premises to cleanse	65
,, ,, repair	649
,, Houses damp	15
,, ,, overcrowded	7
,, ,, insufficient water supply	35
,, ,, defective water pipes and fittings	31
,, ,, ,, gas pipes and fittings... ..	21
,, Flooded cellars	4
,, Defective rain-water spouts and eaves-gutters... ..	206
,, Drains choked, dilapidated, and untrapped	594
,, Testing drains and fittings	10
,, Defective waste pipes	32
,, Water closets	710
,, Privy middens and pail closets	605
,, Ashpits and ashbins	469
,, Manure	9
,, Accumulation of refuse	142
,, Animals kept as to be a nuisance	31
,, Defective and foul yard pavements	21
,, Defective walls and doors	29
,, Defective cellar areas	8
,, Defective chimney flues	12
,, Premises infested by vermin	68
,, Effluvium nuisance	6
,, Foul water course	14
,, Housing Act	975
,, Poisons and Pharmacy Acts	6
,, Petroleum Acts (petrol stores, &c.)	305
,, Explosives Acts	64
,, Breach of Byelaws	11
,, Work in progress	110
,, Appointments and nuisances of a general character	727

TABLE OF NUISANCES.

Type of Nuisance dealt with.	1928.					1929.					1930.					1931.					1932.					1933.				
	A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	E					
Damp, due to being built against an embankment.....	2	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2					
Damp walls, built without dampproof course or defective.	6	6	6	6	6	32	32	32	32	32	14	14	14	14	14	19	19	19	19	19	24	24	24	24	24					
Damp, due to defective roofs.....	36	42	43	43	43	12	12	12	12	12	26	27	26	26	26	41	42	42	42	42	35	37	37	37	37					
Damp, due to defective eaves gutters and spouts	19	19	19	19	19	16	16	16	16	16	13	15	15	15	15	14	14	14	14	14	7	7	7	7	7					
Premises to cleanse.....	10	11	10	10	10	91	126	127	14	14	83	102	102	102	102	5	5	5	5	5	12	12	11	11	11					
" to repair.....	86	71	70	70	70	12	16	16	16	16	2	2	2	2	2	80	102	102	102	102	99	124	124	124	124					
" overcrowded.....	3	3	2	2	2	12	16	16	16	16	5	5	5	5	5	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3					
Defective gas pipes or fittings in houses.....	10	10	15	15	15	8	8	8	8	8	15	16	16	16	16	4	4	4	4	4	6	6	6	6	6					
" water pipes.....	3	3	24	24	24	19	20	20	20	20	3	4	4	4	4	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14					
Insufficient water supplies.....	10	10	15	15	15	8	8	8	8	8	15	16	16	16	16	4	4	4	4	4	6	6	6	6	6					
Defective chimney flues in houses.....	25	28	30	30	30	4	4	4	4	4	19	20	20	20	20	3	3	3	3	3	9	9	9	9	9					
" fittings.....	7	7	11	11	11	13	14	14	14	14	24	26	26	26	26	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12					
Animals kept as to be a nuisance.....	34	34	52	52	52	7	7	7	7	7	24	26	26	26	26	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23					
Accumulation of refuse.....	10	10	11	11	11	4	4	4	4	4	21	22	22	22	22	18	18	18	18	18	17	19	19	19	19					
Defective yard surface.....	4	4	7	7	7	6	7	7	7	7	9	9	9	9	9	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5					
Foul.....	10	10	18	18	18	18	22	22	22	22	8	8	8	8	8	12	15	15	15	15	22	28	28	28	28					
Dangerous places, cellar areas, fences, &c.....	37	10	14	14	14	2	2	2	2	2	26	26	26	26	26	11	11	11	11	11	15	15	15	15	15					
Choked street grids.....	10	15	14	14	14	16	16	16	16	16	6	6	6	6	6	20	20	20	20	20	11	11	11	11	11					
" cellar drains.....	16	1																												

Smoke Abatement.—The limit of black smoke allowed in the Borough is two minutes per half-hour. During the year 312 smoke observations of the mill chimneys situated within the Borough have been taken, each being of 30 minutes' duration. The aggregate amount of black smoke evolved was 214 minutes, which is equal to an average of 4.1 seconds for each observation. The time limit (2 minutes in 30) permitted by the Council has been exceeded in 6 instances by 6 firms, this being equal to 1.9 per cent. of the total observations taken, the aggregate amount of black smoke emitted by these firms being 58 minutes. The average amount of black smoke emitted by the chimneys under the limit was equal to 14 seconds. Fifty-three firms equalled the limit of 2 minutes.

After the observation has been made the usual course has been taken, viz., to send a notification of the amount of black smoke emitted to the firm, and in cases where the limit has been exceeded the works have been visited in order to see if there were any defects in the boilers, &c., which may have caused the nuisance, this course being much appreciated by the owners, as it enables them to trace or check the cause of the nuisance.

The following tables gives the results of the six observations exceeding the limit:—

Firm	Black Smoke mins.	Moderate Smoke mins.	No Smoke mins.	Action taken by Owners.
M. & Co.	6	7½	16½	Abated.
J.B. & Co.	4½	24	1½	Abated.
B.F.M. Co. Ltd... ..	4½	8	17½	Abated.
W.E.B. & Co.	6½	22	1½	Abated.
J.H. & S.	4	9½	16½	Abated.
P.M. Ltd.	6	21	3	Abated.

In each case a legal notice was served.

Alterations to prevent the issue of black smoke have been carried out by the following firms without a notice being served:—

Firm.	Action taken.
C. & D.	Two New Boilers.
M. & Co.	Two new boilers.
B.F.M. Co. Ltd.	Steam Plant Overhauled.

Common Lodging-Houses and Houses Let-in-Lodgings.—

There are 11 common lodging-houses, which provide 184 beds. They have been inspected at frequent intervals, and are kept in a satisfactory manner. The number of houses let-in-lodgings now on the register is 27. 161 rooms in these houses are let off as furnished apartments, giving accommodation for 390 adults and 62 children.

Explosives Acts.—Eighty persons were registered for the sale of explosives during the year as required by these Acts, being for the sale of fireworks or mixed explosives, &c. Under the Act two store licences for gunpowder were also granted.

Petroleum Acts.—Under these Acts two licences have been granted for the storage of benzine and benzoline, one for naphtha, one hundred and seventeen for petrol, and eighteen for calcium carbide. In all cases the petrol is kept in metal vessels and drums in properly constructed stores. The stores for petrol are 112 underground tanks, fitted with pumps, and 5 for storage in two-gallon tins, two in tanks above ground (for benzine, etc.). The calcium carbide is kept in metal vessels with airtight lids, in dry places, generally in the shops and warehouses. In 13 cases the carbide is used for the generation of acetylene gas for welding and five for sale for lighting purposes.

Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928.—There are no premises in the Borough on which rag flack is manufactured.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, AND WORKPLACES.

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS & WORKPLACES. Including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Verbal Notices.	Written Notices.
Factories (including Factory Laundries).....	65	3	7
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	71	1	3
Workplaces (other than Outwork's' Premises).....	97	5	5
Total.....	233	9	15

No Occupiers were prosecuted.

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>				
Want of Cleanliness .....	..	..	..	..
Want of Ventilation .....	..	..	..	..
Overcrowding .....	..	..	..	..
Want of drainage of floors .....	..	..	..	..
Other Nuisances.....	15	15	..	..
Sanitary accommodation { Insufficient	5	3	..	..
{ Unsuitable or defective	16	16	..	..
{ Not separate for sexes .....	..	..	..	..
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bake-house (S. 101).....	..	..	..	..
Other offences (excluding offences relating to Outwork) and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921.....	..	..	..	..
Total	36	34	..	..

HOUSING.

General Observations.—The yearly totals given below show the number of houses built within the Borough during the past 12 years:—

1922	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
1923	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
1924	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102
1925	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	181
1926	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	162
1927	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	268
1928	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	383
1929	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	126
1930	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	338
1931	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	631
1932	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	619
1933	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	323
								<hr/>
Total								3271

Of these 3,271 houses 1,473 were built by private enterprise and 1,798 by the Local Authority, 2,414 houses being subsidised (private builders, 722; Local Authority, 1,692). The number of houses built by the Corporation is now 1,956 (one estate was built prior to 1914). They are distributed in the following wards:—Moorside, 312. East, 540. Redvales, 440. Elton, 664. Included in the Moorside total of 312 are 20 houses built for sale. The Huntley Brook Housing Scheme is being extended, and at the close of the year a further 164 houses were in course of erection.

Housing Standards.—The standard of houses accepted by the Local Authority for over 60 years, viz., that of houses built in terraces, each house self-contained with a separate backyard, w.c., &c., and a superficial area of 150 square feet at the rear of the building, abutting upon a well-paved back street, has been departed from by the erection of flats of one, two and three bedrooms. The flats of the one bedroom type are for old-age pensioners. These are much appreciated, and there is a demand for more, as a

number of four-roomed houses in the Borough are at present occupied by one or two elderly persons. The four-roomed houses are better adapted for small families.

Housing Act, 1930.—At the close of the year 1933 the number of houses demolished under Section 19 of the Housing Act, 1930, was 241, and 842 persons had been displaced. The number of back-to-back houses made into through houses was 112.

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

(a) Total, including numbers given separately under (b) :	
(i) By the Local Authority	44
(ii) By other Local Authorities	<i>nil</i>
(iii) By other bodies and persons	279
(b) With State Assistance under the Housing Acts :	
(i) By the Local Authority.	
(a) For the purpose of Part II. of the Act of 1925	<i>nil</i>
(b) For the purpose of Part III. of the Act of 1925	44
(c) For other purposes	<i>nil</i>
(ii) By other bodies or persons	<i>nil</i>

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year :—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	1392
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose...	4674
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under Sub-head (a) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925)	79
(b) Number of inspections made for that purpose..	104

- (3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 25
- (4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation 54

2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of formal Notices:—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers... .. 66

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year:—

A.—Proceedings under Sections 17, 18, and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930:—

- (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs.. *nil*
- (2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—
- (a) by owners *nil*
- (b) by Local Authority in default of owners *nil*

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

- (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 1
- (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—
- (a) by owners *nil*
- (b) by Local Authority in default of owners *nil*

C.—Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—

- | | |
|--|------------|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | <i>nil</i> |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | 64 |
| (3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which an undertaking was accepted under Sub-Section (2) of Section 19 | <i>nil</i> |

D.—Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930 :

- | | |
|--|------------|
| (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made | <i>nil</i> |
| (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit | <i>nil</i> |

E.—Proceedings under the Housing Act, 1925 :—

- | | |
|---|----|
| Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | 28 |
|---|----|

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply.

The Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, which came into force on October 1st, 1926, revoked the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order of 1885, 1886, and 1889, and all Regulations made thereunder by the Local Authorities in England and Wales.

The main provisions of those Orders and Regulations are replaced in the present Order by provisions similar in general purpose but modified in accordance with the development of

modern hygienic knowledge, greater stress being laid on cleanliness in all operations connected with the production and handling of milk (including the care of the cow) than upon the structure of the building.

The most important of the new provisions of the Order are those relating to the health and inspection of Cattle and to the handling, conveyance and distribution of milk.

As a result of the above Order there has been a definite improvement in the conditions under which milk is produced in the Borough, but there is still room for improvement on many farms, particularly in regard to the grooming of cows and ventilation of shippens.

There are 156 persons registered to sell milk by retail and 62 persons registered as producers or wholesalers. There is one licensed vendor of "Certified Milk."

173 visits were paid to farms in connection with the provisions of the Order.

During the year samples of milk retailed in the Borough were bacteriologically examined. The following tables give the results of these examinations:—

For Cleanliness of Milk.

No.	Class of Milk.	Source of Sample.	B. Coli present in.	Bacteria Organisms per c.c.
1	Ordinary Mixed.	Collected on round	1/100 c.c.	42,666 Colonies too numerous to count
2	Pasteurised ...	" " "	1/100 c.c.	
3	" ...	" " "	1/100 c.c.	"
4	Certified ...	" " "	5 c.c.	2,633
5	Ordinary Mixed.	" " "	1/10 c.c.	230,040
6	" ...	" " "	1/10 c.c.	143,600
7	" ...	" " "	1/10 c.c.	324,600
8	" ...	Purchased at retailer's shop.	1/10 c.c.	Colonies too numerous to count

In cases where the reports were unsatisfactory the attention of the dealer was drawn to the matter and further action taken.

For Tuberculosis.

No.	Class of Milk.	Source of Sample.								Result of Examination
1	Unmixed	Collected at farm	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Positive
2	"	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	"
3	"	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	Negative
4	"	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	"
5	"	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	"
6	"	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	"
7	"	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	"
8	"	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	"
9	"	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	"
10	"	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	"
11	Mixed	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	Positive
12	Unmixed	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	"
13	"	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	Negative
14	"	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	"
15	"	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	"
16	Mixed	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	"
17	"	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	"
18	"	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	"
19	"	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	"
20	"	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	"
21	"	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	"
22	"	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	"
23	"	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	"
24	"	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	"
25	"	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	"

In cases where the result of examination was positive action was taken under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925.

Other Foods.

On the whole the premises which are used for the preparation, &c., of food have been maintained in a satisfactory state. There are 108 bakehouses in the Borough. These have been kept under observation and have been well conducted, except that in several cases the occupiers' attention has had to be called to the delay in limewashing.

Ice Cream Manufacturing.

Registration for the manufacture and sale of Ice Cream in the Borough is compulsory under the Bury Corporation Act, 1932. Stricter supervision of such premises will now be possible.

Meat.

The Public Abattoir was completed in the year 1903, and all private slaughter-houses in the Borough were abolished the same year. It is modern in every respect with railway siding and cattle dock attached, so that animals arriving in the Borough by rail for slaughter need not be walked through the street. The lairage and slaughtering capacity is ample and would, in fact, be capable of dealing with three or four times the present number.

During the past year the various animals, carcasses, &c., passing through the Abattoir have been carefully examined, both before and after slaughter. The quality has been of a uniformly high standard.

NUMBER OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AT THE ABATTOIRS
DURING THE PAST 12 YEARS.

	Beasts.		Sheep and Lambs.		Pigs.		Calves.		Total.
1922	4777	...	24798	...	3501	...	662	...	33738
1923	4418	...	21436	...	3523	...	663	...	30040
1924	4231	...	20855	...	3752	...	521	...	29359
1925	4378	...	21343	...	4471	...	591	...	30783
1926	4142	...	22333	...	3849	...	462	...	30786
1927	4256	...	25434	...	4760	...	541	...	34991
1928	4170	...	24500	...	5586	...	472	...	34728
1929	4138	...	23638	...	4998	...	453	...	33227
1930	3930	...	19762	...	4239	...	389	...	28320
1931	3606	...	19194	...	4635	...	426	...	27861
1932	3494	...	22313	...	5186	...	478	...	31471
1933	3542	...	25668	...	4655	...	437	...	34302

During the year 621 carcasses required special examination, of which number 140 were affected with Tuberculosis in varying degree as set out in table appended.

Bulls were affected in a more or less degree to the extent of 1.11%					0.27%
Oxen	„	„	„	„	16.85%
Cows	„	„	„	„	2.40%
Pigs	„	„	„	„	

The percentage of meat destroyed on account of Tuberculosis was :—

Beef, 0.39%. Pork, 0.53%.

It was also found necessary to condemn and destroy (for causes other than Tuberculosis) the entire carcasses and organs of 12 sheep, 5 pigs, and 4 calves.

On three occasions the Inspector has been called upon to examine carcasses slaughtered in emergency. In one case slaughter had been performed sufficiently early after an accident to allow of the carcase being sold for food. In the other two cases the carcasses were surrendered and destroyed.

The number of animals slaughtered in the Borough was 34,302. The amount of meat found to be unfit for human consumption was 20,756-lbs., this being destroyed at the Town's Yard, Fernhill, under the supervision of the Cleansing Superintendent.

During the year the butchers' shops, fish shops, markets and food preparing places, &c., have been constantly kept under supervision, regular and frequent visits having been paid to same, the meat, fish, &c., coming under observation having, with a few exceptions, been satisfactory.

Table showing extent of Tuberculous Diseases and Weight of Diseased Meat Destroyed, year ending
December 31st, 1933.

EXTENT OF TUBERCULOSIS IN ANIMALS EXAMINED.																	OTHER DISEASES.			
Kind of Animal.	Number Examined.	Of which were Tuberculous	Heads.	THORAX.			ABDOMEN.							Udders	Entire Carcasses Condemned owing to Tuberculosis	Weight of Meat and Offal destroyed on account of Tuberculosis	Weight of Meat and Offal destroyed on account of other diseases.	Total Weight of Meat destroyed for all diseases.		
				Lungs	Hearts and Pericardii	Serous Membranes	Livers	Stomachs	Spleens.	Kidneys	Intestines	Uteri	Serous Membranes						Mesenteries	
{ Beasts	Bulls ...	541	6 7 15 0 — 28	17	27	1	20	17	2	7	5	1	...	15	12	1	3 Bull. 1 Oxen. 6 Cows. 0 Heifers — 10	lbs. 9060	lbs. 4259	lbs. 13319
Sheep ...	25668	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2170	2170	2170
	4655	112	103	109	...	1	109	...	...	8	2	...	...	3	10	...	12 Pigs	4858	1110	5968
	437	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	259	259	259
	34302	140	120	136	1	21	126	2	15	7	1	...	18	22	1	22	13918	7798	21716	21716

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACTS.

Foot and Mouth Disease.—No cases were reported in the Borough.

Swine Fever.—One case was confirmed in the Borough.

Anthrax.—One case was reported as suspect, but was not confirmed.

Tuberculosis Order of 1925.—Seven cases were reported under the Order, all of which were confirmed. These were valued and slaughtered according to the terms of the Order. The total amount of compensation paid during the year was £10 10s. 0d. The sum realised by salvage amounted to £3 16s. 3d.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

The administration of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act is in the hands of Mr. H. Cass, Markets Inspector, who takes samples for submission to the Borough Analyst. The number of samples examined consisted of 48 foods, namely:—

Cream	3	Arrowroot	1
Butter	12	Tapioca	1
Cheese	3	Bread	1
Lard	2	Oatmeal	1
Condensed Milk... ..	3	Sugar	2
Tea	3	Treacle	1
Coffee	3	Jams	3
Cocoa... ..	2	Ground Almonds	1
Potted Meat	2	Preserved Peas	1
Pepper	2	Golden Syrup	1

All samples were found to be genuine.

The samples of Condensed Milk were found to be of standard quality, and in every case the containers were correctly labelled as required by the regulations. The samples of Cream and Butter were free from preservatives, and no objectionable preservatives were found in the potted meats.

The sample of preserved peas was free from Copper.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

During the year 367 cases of compulsorily notifiable infectious disease have been notified by medical practitioners. The incidence of and number of deaths from these diseases are shown in the table on page 43. Reference to individual diseases is made under separate heads.

Zymotic Disease Deaths.—There were 11 deaths from the seven principal zymotic diseases—Smallpox, Measles, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Diarrhœa, and Fever (Typhoid, Enteric, and Typhus), returning a death rate of 0.19 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with a rate of 0.24 per 1,000 for 1932.

Smallpox.—No cases of Smallpox occurred during the year. Since February, 1930, the Borough has been free from this disease.

VACCINATION.—No primary vaccinations or re-vaccinations have been performed by the Medical Officer of Health under the Public Health (Smallpox) Regulations, 1917, during the year.

The following table gives particulars regarding vaccination during recent years :—

	Totals 1927	Totals 1928	Totals 1929	Totals 1930	Totals 1931	Totals 1932	Totals 1933
Births (during previous year)	906	862	874	874	864	838	882
Vaccinated	206	205	112	139	148	138	170
Insusceptible of Vaccination ...	2	3	3	3	—	2	3
Conscientious Objection Certificates	563	507	589	598	566	561	575
Dead, Unvaccinated...	62	59	58	52	53	50	60
Postponed by Medical Certificate	18	18	15	8	11	12	15
Removal to districts known.....	22	34	36	24	26	29	22
Removal to districts unknown.....	10	13	13	12	14	17	27
Unaccounted for	23	23	48	38	46	29	22

Table showing percentage of Vaccination, and also comparison with the previous six years :—

	Year ending December 31st,						
	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Number of Births ...	906...	862 ...	874 ...	874...	864 ...	838...	882
Vaccinated	22.73...	23.78 ...	12.8 ...	15.9...	17.1 ...	16.5...	19.3
Con. objection Certs.	62.14...	58.82 ...	67.4 ...	68.4...	65.5 ...	66.9...	65.2
Unaccounted for ...	2.53...	2.66 ...	3.2 ...	4.3...	5.3 ...	3.5...	2.5

NOTE :—Births include all births registered in the Borough, i.e., before deduction of “outside” births and addition of inward transfers.

Diphtheria.—The number of cases notified was 95. There were six deaths—a case mortality of 6.31 per cent. With one exception all the cases were removed to hospital for treatment.

In November and December two small but severe epidemics occurred, one in East Ward and one in the newly incorporated Unsworth Ward. The majority of the cases notified were children between the ages of 5 and 10 years. The schools attended by them were visited and the usual swabbing of contacts carried out. The St. George's School, Unsworth, was closed from noon, December 20th, until noon, December 23rd (the commencement of the Christmas vacation), owing to the prevalence of diphtheria among the scholars.

Diphtheria Antitoxin is supplied to medical practitioners free. A supply is kept at the Health Office, and also at the Police Station so as to be available when the Health Office is closed.

WARD DISTRIBUTION.

	Moorside.	East.	Church.	Redvales.	Elton.	Unsworth.	Total
Cases	15	22	13	18	17	10	95
Deaths	2	2	1	—	—	1	6
Removed to hospital..	14	22	13	18	17	10	94

Scarlet Fever.—The number of cases notified was 61. There were no deaths. 86.9 per cent. of the cases were removed to hospital for treatment.

RETURN CASES.—The following are particulars of the three instances in which a second case of Scarlet Fever occurred in a house after the return home from hospital of a previous case:—

Original Case.			
Date of Notification.	Date of Admission to Hospital.	Date of Discharge.	Date Second Case Notified.
19th Nov., 1932 ...	19th Nov., 1932 ...	4th Jan., 1933 ...	7th Jan., 1933
19th Nov., 1932 ...	18th Nov., 1932 ...	4th Jan., 1933 ...	9th Feb., 1933
7th Jan., 1933 ...	7th Jan., 1933 ...	1st Mar., 1933 ...	7th Mar., 1933

WARD DISTRIBUTION.

	Moorside.	East.	Church.	Redvales.	Elton.	Unsworth.	Total
Cases	16	12	4	7	21	1	61
Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Removed to hospital..	13	12	4	7	16	1	53

Chicken-Pox.—62 notifications were received during the period January 1st to 31st March, 1933, on which date the Order making Chicken-Pox a compulsorily notifiable disease was cancelled.

Pneumonia.—The number of cases of Pneumonia notified during the year was 99, as compared with 77 in 1932. Of the 99 cases notified, 33 proved fatal.

Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.—Seven cases of Puerperal Fever and four cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified. Of the eleven cases, seven were removed to the Florence Nightingale Hospital for treatment. There were no deaths.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—Twelve notifications were received during 1933. Further reference to this disease is made on page 60.

Bacteriological Examinations.

The following are the particulars of the specimens bacteriologically examined during the year :—

	Positive	Negative	Doubtful	Total
Swabs for Diphtheria	35	250	3	288
Blood for Typhoid Fever	1	13	—	14
Fæces for Typhoid Fever	—	1	—	1
Urine for Typhoid Fever	—	1	—	1
Sputum for Tuberculosis... ..	31	142	—	173
Miscellaneous Examinations	—	7	—	7

Disinfection.

The disinfection of clothing, bedding, &c., which has been exposed to infection, is carried out by the Bury and District Joint Hospital Board at the Florence Nightingale Hospital. Infected premises are dealt with by the Health Department. The following is a summary of disinfection carried out during the year :—

Houses disinfected	276
Schools disinfected	11
Parcels of infected clothing and bedding disinfected...	134

Fluid disinfectant in bottles suitably labelled with instructions for use is supplied on application to occupiers of houses in which a case of infectious disease has occurred. Disinfectant is also supplied by the Health Department for use in the Elementary and Secondary Schools.

Table A —Incidence of Notifiable Infectious Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis), Age Grouping, Ward Distribution, Cases Removed to Hospital, and Deaths during the Year 1933.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	Total Cases Notified in Whole District.													Total Cases Notified in each Ward.					Total Cases remov'd to Hospital	Deaths of Notifi'd Cases.	
	At all Ages.	At Ages																			
		Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	Over 65	Moorside.	East.	Church.	Redcliffe.	Elton.	Unsworth.		
Smallpox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup).....	95	2	2	4	9	38	17	6	15	1	1	..	15	22	13	18	17	10	94	6	
Erysipelas	25	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	8	..	7	5	6	5	1	2	10	1	10	..
Scarlet Fever	61	1	2	8	7	13	16	3	4	1	..	..	16	12	4	7	21	1	53	..
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid).....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Encephalitis Lethargica.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebro-Spinal Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Undulant Fever	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poliomyelitis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	12	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	8	..	..	1	..	..	..
+Chicken Pox	62	2	4	4	10	38	4	..	..	..	..	..	28	16	4	11	3	..	..	..
Pneumonia	99	5	6	1	2	5	7	4	17	16	25	11	24	18	6	20	30	1	..	33	
Malaria .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysentery.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	2	4	..	..	1	..	5	..
Puerperal Pyrexia	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	2	..
Totals.....	367	20	13	9	16	28	100	44	13	52	22	34	16	94	85	29	60	86	13	166	39

† Ceased to be notifiable on and after 1st April, 1933.

Table B.—Total Deaths from Infectious Diseases (notifiable and not notifiable) during the year 1933.

Disease.	Deaths at All Ages.	[Deaths at Age Periods:—											C
		Undr 1	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—35	35—45	45—65	
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	6	...	...	1	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza.....	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	2	19	
Erythral Fever & Erythral Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia.....	70	14	5	...	1	...	1	1	1	4	4	20	
Encephalitis Lethargica...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	
Totals.....	123	15	5	2	1	1	5	1	2	10	8	39	

Table C.—Showing the number of cases of Infectious Disease notified from 1914 to 1933.

DISEASE.	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Smallpox .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	6	2	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever....	250	156	112	85	50	27	76	138	185	139	132	177	121	160	90	121	102	56	42	61
Diphtheria and Membranous Group	59	51	48	165	114	115	74	49	46	56	50	69	66	81	94	167	46	20	31	95
Enteric Fever....	8	8	5	7	5	7	1	1	1	4	1	..	..	..	3	4	4	..	..	1
Continued Fever..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Puerperal Fever..	4	3	2	4	2	3	6	7	7	3	1	4	3	6	3	7	5	4	5	7
*Puerperal Pyrexia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	6	4	5	5	4
Erysipelas	36	48	29	18	16	28	25	20	22	28	20	29	28	31	25	24	30	26	20	25
†Chickenpox ....	..	..	223	103	138	97	190	237	181	189	331	359	367	270	309	402	547	252	347	62
Poliomyelitis	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
Cerebro-Spinal Fr	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Encephalitis Lethargica	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	3	11	3	1	3	..	3	3	1	..	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	15	15	22	21	6	11	12	14	17	6	8	13	9	11	7	11	7	6	10	12
†Pneumonia ....	..	..	..	..	..	149	53	45	160	205	108	161	107	164	91	159	122	113	77	99
‡Malaria .....	..	..	..	..	..	23	10	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
‡Dysentery .....	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS...	373	281	442	403	331	462	449	515	619	633	664	815	703	735	678	910	872	483	539	367

† Notifiable on March 29th, 1916, to March 31st, 1933.

‡ Made notifiable Mar. 1st, 1919.

* Made notifiable on October 1st, 1926.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The following table shows the number of new cases and deaths from Tuberculosis, at various ages, during 1933 :—

AGE PERIODS.	NEW CASES during 1933.				Deaths during 1933.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female.	Male	Female.	Male	Female.
0—1 year.	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
1—5 years.	—	—	3	3	—	—	1	—
5—10 „	1	2	—	4	—	—	1	—
10—15 „	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—
15—20 „	3	1	1	1	1	—	—	—
20—25 „	1	4	1	2	6	3	1	1
25—35 „	1	3	1	—	3	1	—	2
35—45 „	4	3	—	1	3	1	—	2
45—55 „	7	2	—	1	6	1	1	—
55—65 „	6	1	—	—	3	—	—	—
65 and upwards	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Totals	24	16	6	15	23	7	4	5

Death Rates:

The death rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis per 1,000 of the population was 0.51, and the death rate from all forms of Tuberculosis was 0.66. Last year the rates were 0.45 per 1,000 from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and 0.63 from all forms.

The Tuberculosis death rates are, with the exception of the rates for 1932, the lowest recorded in the Borough, the rate for all forms of Tuberculosis being only .03 per 1,000 higher than the 1932 figures. The following table shows the gradual decline during the past thirty-two years in the number of deaths and rates per 1,000 of the population from all forms of tuberculosis:—

Period.	Number of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 of Population.
1901-10	1021	1·74
1911-20	812	1·45
1921	64	1·19
1922	50	0·89
1923	59	1·03
1924	53	0·93
1925	66	1·16
1926	47	0·83
1927	58	1·02
1928	49	0·86
1929	46	0·81
1930	47	0·83
1931	50	0·89
1932	36	0·63
1933	39	0·66

Deaths and Notification.—All the deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis had been the subject of notifications under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations. Of the nine deaths from Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis, seven of the cases had previously been notified. In no cases was there wilful neglect or refusal to notify.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.—No case of Tuberculosis among employers in the milk trade was notified during the year, no action in this respect, therefore, being necessary.

Public Health Act, 1925, Section 62.—It has not been necessary in any case to apply for an order for compulsory removal to hospital during the year.

Tuberculosis Schemes.—Institutional treatment is given to cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis at the Bury and District Joint

Hospital Board's Institution (the Aitken Sanatorium at Holcombe, near Bury). Children suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis are sent to the Liverpool Open-Air Hospital for Children, Leasowe, and occasionally to the Eastby Sanatorium, Skipton. Cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis are treated at the Bury Infirmary and at the Manchester and Salford Hospital for Skin Diseases. Non-pulmonary cases are also sent, when necessary, to the Robert Jones and Agnes Hunt Orthopædic Hospital, Oswestry, the Manchester Royal Infirmary, and other approved Institutions.

The number of patients treated at the various institutions, together with the patient days during 1933, are as follows:—

Institution.	No. of patients. (Undischarged at end of 1932 and admitted during 1933.)	No. of Patient days.
Aitken Sanatorium	34	5255
Bury Infirmary	8	181
Agnes Hunt and Robert Jones Ortho- pædic Hospital, Oswestry	6	564
Papworth Village Settlement, near Cambridge	1	65
St. Gerard's Hospital, Coleshill, War- wickshire	1	144
Liverpool Open-air Hospital for Children, Leasowe	7	577
Eastby Sanatorium, Skipton	2	490
Wolstenholme Hall Pulmonary Hos- pital, Norden	1	18

Manchester and Salford Hospital for Skin Diseases:—

In-patients	1	In-patient days	86
Out-patients	6	Out-patient Attendances...	33

The number of patients receiving Sun-light Treatment during the year was as follows:—

Institution.	No. of Patients.	No. of Attendances
Bury Infirmary	7	331
Manchester and Salford Hospital for Skin Diseases	1	126

The Tables on the following pages give details of the work carried out under the Tuberculosis Scheme:—

TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.

Form T. 145.

() Return showing the work of the Dispensary during the year 1933.

DIAGNOSIS.	PULMONARY.				NON-PULMONARY.				TOTAL				GRAND TOTAL.
	Adults.		Children		Adults.		Children		Adults.		Children		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
NEW CASES examined during the year (excluding contacts):													
a) Definitely tuberculous	18	12	—	2	2	4	1	8	20	16	1	10	47
b) Diagnosis not completed ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
c) Non-tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	1	6
CONTACTS examined during the year :													
a) Definitely tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
b) Diagnosis not completed ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
c) Non-tuberculous.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	4	2	13
CASES written off the Dis- pensary Register as													
(a) Recovered	2	3	—	—	3	1	4	4	5	4	4	4	17
(b) Non-tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary Register as tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	7	4	5	22
NUMBER OF CASES on Dispen- sary Register on Dec. 31st :													
(a) Definitely tuberculous	74	53	7	8	21	33	16	18	95	86	23	26	230
(b) Diagnosis not completed ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1

Number of cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st	258	7. Number of consultations with medical practitioners :—	
Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous years.....	22	(a) Personal.....	4
Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the Scheme, and cases “lost sight of.”	47	(b) Other	34
Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes)	30	8. Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to Homes (including personal consultations)	43
Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts)	341	9. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes for Dispensary purposes	934
Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December.....	55	10. Number of	
		(a) Specimens of sputum, &c., examined	43
		(b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work..	4
		11. Number of “Recovered” cases restored to Dispensary Register and included in A (a) and A (b) above	—
		12. Number of “T.B. plus” cases on Dispensary Register on Dec. 31st.	57

(B.) Number of Dispensaries for the Treatment of Tuberculosis

Provided by the Council One
 Provided by Voluntary Bodies None

(C.) Number of Beds available for the Treatment of Tuberculosis on 31st December in Institutions belonging to the Council.

The Council has no Institution of its own for the treatment of tuberculosis but retains beds for this purpose as follows :—

Name of Institution.	For Pulmonary Cases.		For Non-Pulmonary Cases.		Total
	Adults.	Children under 15	Adults.	Children under 15	
The Aitken Sanatorium, Holcombe.....	20	—	—	—	20
Bury Infirmary	—	—	1	1	2
The Robert Jones and Agnes Hunt Orthopædic Hospital, Oswestry	—	—	when required	when required	—
The Manchester & Salford Hospital for Diseases of the Skin	—	—	when required	when required	—
The Liverpool Open-Air Hospital for Children, Leasowe	—	when required	—	when required	—

(D.) Return showing the extent of Residential Treatment during the year 1933.

		In Institutions on January 1st.	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged during the Year.	Died in the Institutions.	In Institutions on December 31st.
Number of doubtfully Tuberculous cases admitted for observation.	Adult Males	—	—	—	—	—
	Adult Females	—	—	—	—	—
	Children	—	—	—	—	—
	Total ...	—	—	—	—	—
Number of definitely Tuberculous patients admitted for treatment	Adult Males	12	21	15	10	8
	Adult Females	8	11	9	2	8
	Children	2	13	11	—	4
	Total ...	22	45	35	12	20
Grand Total.....		22	45	35	12	20

Table III.

Return showing the immediate results of treatment of definitely tuberculous patients discharged during the year 1933 from Institutions approved for the treatment of Tuberculosis.

on admission to the Institution.		Condition at time of discharge.	Duration of Residential Treatment in the Institution.												GRAND TOTAL.			
			Under 3 months.			3-6 months.			6-12 months.			More than 12 months.				TOTALS.		
			M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.		M.	F.	Ch.
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.	Class T.B. minus.	Quiescent.. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	2	2	4
		Not quiescent .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	1	3	..	4
		Died in Institution .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1
	Class T.B. plus Group 1.	Quiescent.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Not quiescent .. ..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
		Died in Institution .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1
	Class T.B. plus. Group 2.	Quiescent.. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	2
		Not quiescent .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	6	6
		Died in Institution .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	5
	Class T.B. plus. Group 3.	Quiescent.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Not quiescent .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Died in Institution .. ..	..	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	5
	Totals (Pulmonary)			4	1	2	4	1	..	6	3	..	5	3	1	19	8	3	30
NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.	Bones and Joints.	Quiescent	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	2	5
		Not quiescent .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	3
		Died in Institution .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Abdominal.	Quiescent	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	4
		Improved, not quiescent .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Died in Institution .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other Organs.	Quiescent.. ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
		Improved, not quiescent .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
		Died in Institution .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Peripheral Glands.	Quiescent . ..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
		Improved, not quiescent .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Died in Institution .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Totals (Non-pulmonary)			5	3	4	2	1	..	1	1	6	3	8	17

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The Clinic for the treatment of Venereal Diseases is held twice weekly at the Joint Clinics, The Wylde—Tuesday, 6-30 p.m. to 8-30 p.m., for females, and Friday, 6-30 to 8-30 p.m., for males. Inter-clinic irrigation of male patients is provided for on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, at 6-30 to 8-30 p.m., and on Tuesday at 8-30—9-30 p.m. Free treatment is available for any person, whether resident in the Borough or elsewhere. The medical officer in charge is Dr. J. Holker, of Manchester. Owing to an increase in the work of the Clinic and on the recommendation of the Ministry of Health, it was found necessary to appoint an Assistant Medical Officer. Dr. J. S. Drummond took over this position and commenced duties on October 6th, 1933.

The accommodation consists of two dressing rooms, male and female examination rooms, laboratory, doctors' room and waiting room.

The number of new cases attending during the year was 226, and the out-patient attendances showed an increase of 27 on the previous year. The number of injections of arsenobenzene compounds given was 1,318, as compared with 739 injections in 1932. It is in this branch of the work that the effect of the additional medical assistance is to be seen. The out-patient attendances (6,632) includes 2,173 inter-clinic attendances of male patients for irrigation during the year. The average yearly attendance for the last five years is 5,019, and the average yearly number of new cases for the same period is 207.

The medical practitioners in the area are aware of the facilities provided for the diagnosis and treatment of Venereal Disease at the Clinic. The number of medical practitioners who are qualified to receive free supplies of Arsenobenzol compounds is four.

During the year pathological specimens were sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester, for examination as follows :—

	(a) For the Wasserman Test	(b) For Gonococcus
From the Venereal Diseases Clinic	546	354
„ medical practitioners in the Borough..	83	1
„ Bury Infirmary	131	—
„ Jericho Institution	19	—
„ Florence Nightingale Hospital... ..	3	—

VENEREAL DISEASES.

RETURN relating to all persons who were treated at the Treatment Centre at Bury during the year ended the 31st December, 1933.

	Syphilis.		Soft Chancre.		Gonorrhœa.		Conditions other than Venereal		Total.	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1. Number of cases on 1st January under treatment or observation.....	160	56	..	..	117	11	34	13	311	80
2. Number of cases removed from the register during any previous year which returned during the year under report for treatment or observation of the same infection.....	12	5	..	..	6	1	..	..	18	6
3. Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report (exclusive of cases under Item 4) suffering from :—										
Syphilis, Primary	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	..
,, Secondary	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	4
,, Latent in first year of infection	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
,, All later stages	10	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	16
,, Congenital	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Soft Chancre .....	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	2	1
Gonorrhœa, first year of infection .....	..	..	..	..	79	15	..	..	79	15
,, later .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Conditions other than Venereal .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	15	44	15
4. Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report known to have received treatment at other Centres for the same infection..	2	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	3	2
Totals of Items 1, 2, 3 and 4.....	218	87	2	1	204	28	78	28	502	144
5. Number of cases discharged after completion of treatment and final tests of cure	5	3	..	..	20	3	65	21	90	27
6. Number of cases which ceased to attend before completion of treatment and were, on first attendance, suffering from —										
Syphilis, Primary	13	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	3
,, Secondary	14	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..
,, Latent in first year of infection	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2
,, All later stages	16	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	14
,, Congenital	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Soft Chancre .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gonorrhœa, first year of infection .....	..	..	..	..	58	3	..	..	58	3
,, Later .....	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	6	..
7. Number of cases which ceased to attend after completion of treatment but before final tests of cure	34	5	..	..	32	3	..	..	66	8
8. Number of cases transferred to other Centres or to Institutions, or to care of private practitioners	1	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	4
9. Number of cases remaining under treatment or observation on 31st December	130	53	2	1	87	19	13	7	232	80
Totals of Items 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 ..	218	87	2	1	204	28	78	28	502	144

RETURN relating to VENEREAL DISEASES—Continued.

	Syphilis.		Soft Chancre.		Gonorrhoea.		Conditions other than Venereal.		Totals.		Totals
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Number of cases in the following stages of syphilis included in Item 6 which had to complete one course of treatment, —											
Primary	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Secondary .....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Latent in first year of Infection ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
All later stages	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	6	9
Congenital	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
Number of attendances ; for individual attention of the Medical Officer.....	1869	1180	32	10	887	402	33	46	2821	1638	4459
for intermediate treatment, e.g., irrigation, dressing .....	..	..	..	..	2173	..	..	..	2173	..	2173
Total attendances	1869	1180	32	10	3060	402	33	46	4994	1638	6632
Patients :—											
Total number of persons admitted for treatment during the year ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aggregate number of "in-patient days" of treatment given .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Under 1 year		1 and under 5 years.		5 and under 15 years.		15 years and over.		Totals.		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Number of cases of Congenital Syphilis (Item 3 above, classified according to age periods) ....	..	2	..	..	2	1	1	..	3	3	
	Arsenobenzene Compounds.				Mercury.				Bismuth.		
Preparations used in treatment of Syphilis :—											
Names of preparations.....	Stabilarsen				..				Chlorostab		
Total number of injections given (out-patients and in-patients)	1318				..				1062		
Number of injections included in (b) given to patients who on first attendance at this Centre were suffering from primary or secondary Syphilis	121				..				92		

RETURN relating to VENEREAL DISEASES—Continued.

15. Are the tests recommended in Memo. V 21 as amended by Memo. V 21a followed in deciding as to the discharge of the patient after treatment and observation for Syphilis and Gonorrhœa?	All except culture test and G.C.F. test; but from the beginning of October, 1933, G.C.F. tests have been given.				
If not, in what way are they modified?	—				
	Microscopical		Serum Tests.		
	For Spirochetes.	For Gonococci.	Wasserman.	Others for Syphilis	G.C.F.
16. Pathological Work:—					
(a) Number of specimens examined at and by the Medical Officer of the Treatment Centre	38	34	..	..
(2) Number of specimens from patients attending at the Centre sent for examination to an Approved Laboratory .....	..	325	798	..	

STATEMENT showing the services rendered at the Treatment Centre during the year, classified according to the areas in which the patients resided.

Name of County or County Borough (or Country in the case of persons residing elsewhere than in England and Wales):—	Bury.	Lanc'shire C.C.	Rochdale.	Bolton.	Manchester.	Total
A. Number of cases in Items 3 and 4 from each area found to be suffering from:—						
Syphilis	45	26	1	..	..	7
Soft Chancre.....	1	2	..	..	..
Gonorrhœa	59	35	1	2	..	9
Conditions other than venereal.....	32	26	..	1	..	5
Total.....	137	89	2	3	..	23
B. Total number of attendances of all patients residing in each area.....	3422	3113	78	16	3	663
C. Aggregate number of "In-patient days" of all patients residing in each area.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
D. Number of doses of arsenobenzene compounds given in the Out-patient Clinic and In-patient Department to patients residing in each area ..	634	650	34	..	..	131

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Maternal Mortality.—There were five maternal deaths of Bury residents—three occurred at the Jericho Institution and two at the Bury Infirmary.

The maternal death rate was 6.3 per 1,000 births. In 1932 the rate was 2.5 per 1,000 births, in 1931 it was 5.6 per 1,000 births, and in 1920 5.4 per 1,000 births. Investigation of maternal deaths is carried out on the lines suggested by the Ministry of Health, to whom reports, without any particulars of identification, are furnished.

Cases of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia are enquired into by the Health Visitors, and reports are made to the Medical Officer of Health.

Health Visiting.

Under the Notification of Births Act of 1907 the notification of every birth, within a period of 36 hours, is made compulsory. These notifications are forwarded to the Medical Officer of Health, and on their receipt a health visitor calls at the home and makes certain enquiries as to surroundings, food, &c. If no doctor is in attendance the health visitor advises the mother on various points of hygiene, &c. Periodical visits are made, diminishing in frequency until the child attains the age of five years, when it comes under the supervision of the School Medical Officer.

The number of live births notified under the Act, as adjusted by transferred notifications, was 698, or 93.3 per cent. of the total live births registered. 38 still births were notified. The number of births (live and still) notified by midwives was 422, and by doctors, parents, and from institutions 314. These figures relate to Bury births only. In addition 226 births, transferable to other authorities, were notified.

During the year a total of 682 first visits, and 4,678 re-visits, to infants under one year of age were made by the Health Visitors.

The number of re-visits to children between the ages of 1 year and 5 years was 5,762.

Expectant mothers are visited by the health visitors if requested to do so. The request is often made by the prospective mother herself or by the midwife engaged for the confinement. In this way much useful advice is given. During the year 152 first visits and 303 re-visits of this kind were made.

Consultation and Treatment Centres.—Two consultation centres are in operation, one at The Wylde, and one at Wood Street School, Elton. Clinics are held on Monday and Thursday afternoons at The Wylde, and on Wednesday afternoons at the Wood Street School.

Each child attending a centre is weighed weekly, and charts of the weights and medical records of the health of the children are kept. Cases which require medical treatment are referred to their own medical attendant. Advice is given on feeding and minor infantile disorders.

During the year 420 infants under one year of age and 81 children between the ages of one and five years attended the Centres for the first time. The total number of attendances of infants under one year was 6,817, and of children from one to five years 5,445. The percentage of notified live births represented by the number of infants under one year of age who attended at the Centres for the first time was 60.1.

Thanks are due to the band of voluntary workers for their interest and assistance in the work of the Infant Welfare Centres. They render invaluable service by taking charge of the arrangements for the sale of dried milk, virol, &c., and in preparing tea for the mothers.

Ante-Natal Clinic.—The Ante-Natal Clinic is held on alternate Wednesdays at the Joint Clinics, The Wylde, but occasionally cases are seen on Mondays or Thursdays at the Child Welfare Clinic.

During the year the number of expectant mothers attending this Clinic was 34, as compared with 47 in the previous year. The total number of attendances was 74.

Many irregularities in health were discovered and rectified either on advice received at the Clinic or on the patients being referred to their own medical attendant.

Supply of Food and Milk.—The Corporation has arranged for the provision of free milk (fresh and dried) to necessitous cases in which the family income, according to the number of persons, comes within a prescribed scale. Free milk is only supplied to persons who attend the Welfare Centres, and in all cases careful enquiries are made and statements as to income verified before a grant is made.

Particulars of the applications for a supply of free milk are given below. It will be seen that the number of applications during 1933 and 1932 are much higher than those received during the two previous years. This is undoubtedly due to the difficult times owing to continued trade depression met with by families with young children.

	1933.		1932.		1931.		1930
Number of applications received...	215	...	204	...	125	...	114
Number of applications granted ...	201	...	189	...	113	...	101
Number of applications refused ...	14	...	15	...	12	...	12

Complicated Cases of Labour.—An agreement has been in force since June, 1920, under which cases of complicated labour are treated at the Bury Infirmary. Under this agreement during the year 1933, nine patients were treated at the Institution, as compared with six in the previous year.

Midwives.—The records, appliances, methods of practice, &c., of the midwives registered as practising in the Borough have been regularly inspected. 82 visits have been paid in this connection. The number of medical aid forms received from midwives in accordance with the rules of the Central Midwives' Board was 173.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—Twelve cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified during the year, the rate per 1,000 live births being 16.0, as compared with 13.7 per 1,000 births in 1932. The following table gives further particulars :—

Cases.	Notified.	Treated.		Vision Unimpaired.	Vision Impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths
		At Home.	At Hospital				
12	12	6	6	11	1	..	..

Orthopædic Treatment.—Arrangements are in force for the orthopædic treatment of crippling defects in children under 5 years of age. Children are referred from the Welfare Clinic to the Lancashire County Council's Orthopædic Clinic at Whitefield, where they are seen by the County Orthopædic Surgeon. In-patient treatment for appropriate cases is provided at the Biddulph Orthopædic Hospital, near Congleton. During the year 9 new and 10 old cases made 52 attendances at the Whitefield Clinic. Of these attendances, 33 were for examination by the Orthopædic Surgeon and 19 for fitting of leg-irons, manipulation, etc.

Boarded-out Children.—The supervision of boarded-out and nursed-out children under the provisions of the Children Act, 1908, as amended by the Children and Young Persons Act, 1933, is now the responsibility of the Health Committee, and the work of inspection is carried out by the Health Visitors.

The number of boarded-out children on the register during 1933 was eleven and the number of nursed-out children 10.

SUMMARY OF WORK OF THE HEALTH VISITORS.

Visits and Attendances.	No.
First Visits to notified births	682
Re-visits to infants under one year of age	4678
Re-visits to children over one and under five years	5762
Visits to expectant mothers	152
Re-visits to expectant mothers	303
Visits re deaths of infants under one year of age	30
Re-visits during the summer diarrhœa season	2890
Visits re infectious diseases (school notifications) :—	
Measles, Whooping Cough, etc.	1179
Chicken-pox	72
Visits re Ophthalmia Neonatorum	23
Visits re Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia	6
Visits to houses in which cases of Tuberculosis have been notified	49
Re-visits to houses in which cases of Tuberculosis have been notified	1156
Visits to Midwives	82
Attendances at Clinics :—	
Infant Welfare Centres	267
Ante-Natal	23
Tuberculosis, Morning Clinics	54
,, Evening Clinics	6
Visits and enquiries re applications under milk assistance scheme	1783
Visits and enquiries re applications for extra nourishments under Tuberculosis Scheme	23
Visits re disinfection	35
Visits to Boarded-out and Nursed-out Children	68
Visits and enquiries re Medical and Hospital Fees	62
Visits for other causes	98
Total Visits	19133
Total Attendance at Clinics	350

THE BURY AND DISTRICT JOINT WATER BOARD.

RAINFALL AT WORKSHOP YARD, PARSONS LANE.

	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
January ..	5.39	2.22	4.26	2.86	5.65	1.59	4.87	4.95	2.98	6.22	3.47	3.63	3.79	5.35	5.02	7.37	4.76	4.62	3.74	3.37	5.85	5.31	13.07	2.44	5.81	6.50	5.62	2.79
February.	3.71	2.74	3.87	2.67	4.27	5.02	1.71	1.73	2.64	5.04	4.75	1.53	5.87	1.19	4.75	0.50	5.26	6.84	1.33	7.45	4.63	2.25	6.33	1.32	0.47	6.23	0.13	3.81
March ..	3.51	3.82	3.37	3.39	0.88	2.11	6.46	5.02	5.93	1.89	2.37	2.99	2.13	7.06	3.74	3.64	3.30	2.17	1.75	2.41	2.86	6.09	3.09	1.52	3.32	0.44	2.82	2.97
April	2.27	1.85	2.50	3.63	2.71	2.93	1.00	4.96	1.96	1.83	3.59	1.88	1.04	2.59	5.01	1.70	2.53	3.81	2.28	2.96	1.92	3.21	1.04	1.29	2.34	3.48	4.23	2.10
May	3.60	4.38	3.16	2.35	3.30	2.46	3.13	3.39	2.55	1.53	2.78	1.58	3.13	2.11	7.22	2.67	2.03	4.30	5.57	4.52	3.33	1.90	1.58	3.50	2.48	2.89	5.05	2.20
June	1.97	7.62	2.02	2.69	3.31	3.04	5.95	2.58	1.56	2.75	3.13	2.40	1.87	1.67	3.16	0.44	2.68	0.91	2.32	0.06	2.43	4.74	7.23	1.36	1.81	5.51	0.79	2.16
July	1.96	2.81	5.02	6.83	4.14	0.22	5.34	1.17	4.89	4.51	2.02	2.31	3.98	2.07	8.17	1.89	4.91	5.04	4.57	1.99	2.28	3.04	2.33	3.83	5.89	5.07	4.47	3.12
August ..	4.75	4.46	3.45	3.24	6.05	2.47	7.58	2.98	3.46	5.62	3.30	6.64	3.64	3.87	2.73	6.07	5.04	6.02	7.09	5.43	5.24	7.27	6.26	5.86	7.13	6.57	1.18	1.90
September	1.57	1.20	3.93	2.65	0.21	4.03	1.76	2.06	4.77	0.61	2.78	2.48	12.53	1.88	3.02	1.47	4.57	4.70	4.62	4.53	4.15	6.41	0.74	2.13	3.97	3.92	4.89	1.38
October..	7.08	4.09	1.83	5.68	3.58	3.74	5.50	2.01	2.74	1.95	8.52	9.17	4.39	2.76	1.66	2.83	0.62	6.34	5.60	5.35	4.23	4.63	5.95	7.04	6.49	2.59	8.60	4.85
November	3.59	3.56	3.03	1.52	5.43	4.50	3.57	5.05	5.90	2.31	3.10	5.35	2.87	3.74	1.97	3.17	3.83	7.64	2.70	3.08	6.36	4.39	7.17	8.81	6.53	8.61	3.46	2.17
December	5.01	4.24	3.12	8.01	4.33	7.25	5.34	2.90	6.49	8.36	3.34	2.41	10.10	7.05	3.86	7.10	5.56	5.25	5.44	3.26	2.32	1.48	3.65	8.22	4.23	2.61	2.36	0.75
Total ..	44.41	42.99	39.56	45.52	43.86	39.36	52.21	38.80	45.87	42.62	43.15	42.37	55.34	41.34	50.31	38.85	45.09	57.64	47.01	44.41	45.60	50.72	58.44	47.32	50.47	54.42	43.60	30.20

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Some Tight
Gutters

TEXT IN
GUTTERS

